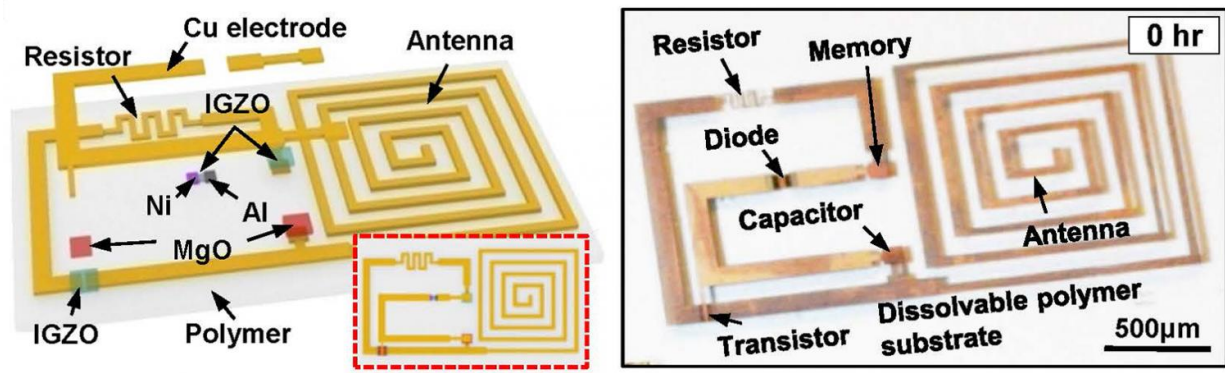


Electronic devices that can degrade and physically disappear on demand

September 4 2017, by Bob Yirka



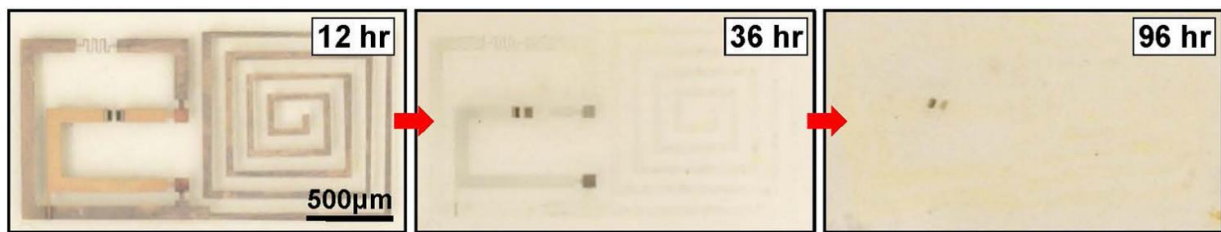
Explored illustration of integrated electronics that includes a transistor, a diode, a memory, a capacitor, an antenna, and a resistor, with interconnects and dielectrics on a moisture-sensitive degradable polymer substrate. The inset in the lower right of the figure shows the top view (left). Optical image of the circuit fabricated on the substrate (right). Credit: Gao et al., *Sci. Adv.* 2017;3: e1701222

(Tech Xplore)—A team of researchers from the U.S. and China has demonstrated electronic devices that can degrade and disappear on demand using nothing but moisture in the air. In their paper published on the open access site *Science Advances*, the team describes their devices and offers ideas on applications that could benefit from them.

Most people know that [electronic devices](#) do not work particularly well in humid conditions—if your house is humid all the time, your desktop

computer will not last very long, for example. This is because parts of the electronics fall prey to oxidation. In this new effort, the researchers took this knowledge to the extreme by building electronic devices from materials that degrade much faster than normal under humid conditions—so fast that the devices can actually disappear. They rely on a slightly different process—hydrolysis, which works due to the activation of corrosive acids in the materials used.

Researchers have previously made other such devices, known collectively as transient electronics, but they only operated in [aqueous solutions](#) and were degraded by [water molecules](#). To achieve roughly the same effect, the researchers searched for and found a material that is already known to degrade in humid environments—the polymer polyanhydride. The team integrated the polymer with electronic components by applying it in thin films.

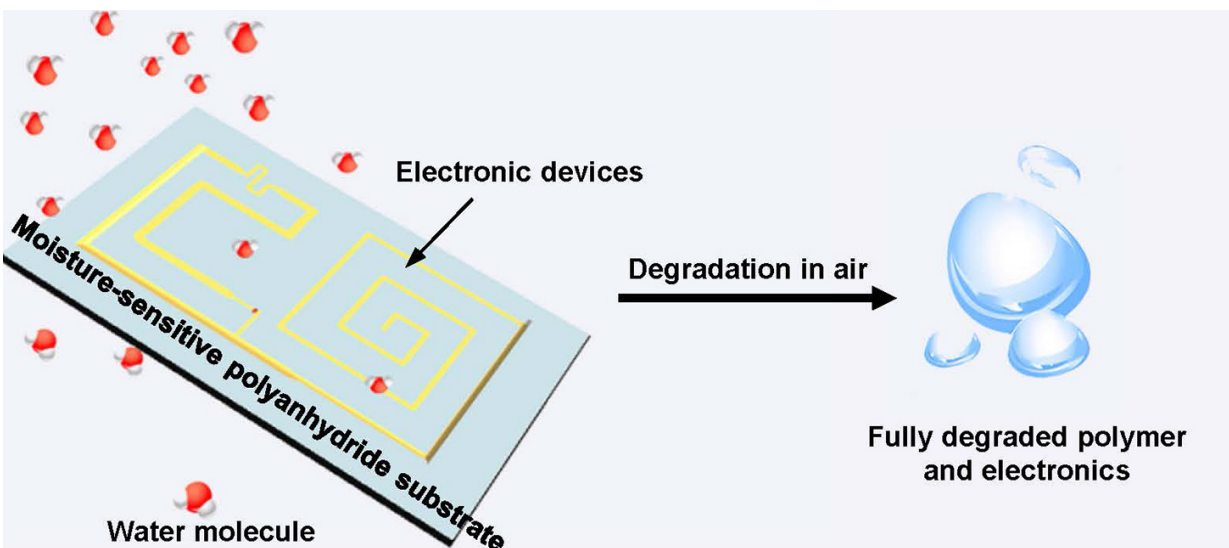


Optical images showing the time-sequential dissolution of the device under 75% relative humidity. Credit: Gao et al., *Sci. Adv.* 2017;3: e1701222

The team reports that the films allow the components to operate normally until humidity is applied. The time frame for degradation can be varied, allowing manufacturers to pre-program self-destructing components on demand—from days to weeks, or indefinitely in some applications. To prove the concept viable, the team constructed (and dissolved) several types of devices such as resistors, capacitors,

transistors and even optoelectronics and diodes.

Devices that could degrade on demand would be useful in security applications, of course, but they might also be used to reduce the number of [electronic components](#) that pollute the environment—at the end of their useful life, users could simply expose them to high humidity levels. The researchers suggest that they might also be used for medical implants and other types of sensors, as well.



Schematic illustration of the moisture-triggered transience of the demonstration platform. Credit: Gao et al., *Sci. Adv.* 2017;3: e1701222

More information: Yang Gao et al. Moisture-triggered physically transient electronics, *Science Advances* (2017). [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.1701222](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.1701222)

Abstract

Physically transient electronics, a form of electronics that can physically disappear in a controllable manner, is very promising for emerging

applications. Most of the transient processes reported so far only occur in aqueous solutions or biofluids, offering limited control over the triggering and degradation processes. We report novel moisture-triggered physically transient electronics, which exempt the needs of resorption solutions and can completely disappear within well-controlled time frames. The triggered transient process starts with the hydrolysis of the polyanhydride substrate in the presence of trace amounts of moisture in the air, a process that can generate products of corrosive organic acids to digest various inorganic electronic materials and components. Polyanhydride is the only example of polymer that undergoes surface erosion, a distinct feature that enables stable operation of the functional devices over a predefined time frame. Clear advantages of this novel triggered transience mode include that the lifetime of the devices can be precisely controlled by varying the moisture levels and changing the composition of the polymer substrate. The transience time scale can be tuned from days to weeks. Various transient devices, ranging from passive electronics (such as antenna, resistor, and capacitor) to active electronics (such as transistor, diodes, optoelectronics, and memories), and an integrated system as a platform demonstration have been developed to illustrate the concept and verify the feasibility of this design strategy.

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